

A NEW SPECIES OF LABORDIA (LOGANIACEAE)

HAWAIIAN PLANT STUDIES 115

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The genus Labordia (Loganiaceae), as now known, has 23 species and 59 variations in the Hawaiian Islands. They are trees or shrubs of the rain forests, and are found on all of the larger islands of the group. The present novelty was discovered on the swampy, forested summit of the crest of the Waianae Mountains of Oahu.

Labordia nervosa sp. nov. (sect. Rabdolia). Fig. 1.

Diagnosis Holotypi: Frutex 2.3 m altus est, novellis hirsutis, ramulis glabratis, stipulis 3-4 mm longis late ellipticis intrapetiolaribus, petiolis 4-8 mm longis, laminis 4.3-8 X 1.4-3.3 cm subcoriaceis fusiformibus supra glabris infra pallidis et in nervis curvate hirsutis, floribus 1-2 in axilibus superis, pedicellis 4-5 mm longis dimidio apicali hispido, calycibus 15-17 mm longis tubo 3 mm longo hispido, lobis 12-14 mm longis late ellipticis praesertim in basi hispidis, corollis 27 mm longis luteis tubo 17 mm longo, 5 lobis 8 mm longis lineari-lanceolatis, filamentis 1 mm longis, antheris 2 mm longis lineari-ellipsoideis.

Description of Holotype: Shrub 2.3 m tall; young shoots hirsute; branchlets angular, glabrate; internodes 12-45 mm long, square, glabrate; nodes enlarged; leaf scars 4 mm wide, hemispheric, pale brown, elevated; bundle scars 5, small; stipules 3-4 mm long, broadly elliptic, intrapetiolar; petioles 4-8 mm long, early glabrate, channeled above; blades 4.3-8 X 1.4-3.3 cm, subcoriaceous, fusiform in outline,

subacuminate, above dark green, smooth, glabrous, below pale greenish, curving hirsute on the veins, secondary veins 9-10 in each half, curved ascending; flowers 1-2 in upper axils; pedicel 4-5 mm long, hispid on the apical half; calyx 15-17 mm long, the tube 3 mm long, funnel-form, densely hispid, the lobes 12-14 mm long, leaf-like, broadly elliptic, subacute, densely hispid at base, and sparsely so up the ascending veins, within hispid on the basal half; corolla 27 mm long, yellow, the tube 17 mm long; 5 lobes 8 mm long, linear lanceolate; ovary 7 mm long, narrowly ellipsoid; stigma 3 mm long, ellipsoid; stamens borne in the sinuses between the corolla lobes; filaments 1 mm long; anthers 2 mm long, linear ellipsoid.

Holotypus: Hawaiian Islands, Oahu, Waianae Mts., Mt. Kaala, near summit, 4,000 ft alt., Aug. 14 1927, L. H. MacDaniels 931 (BISH).

Discussion: L. nervosa is a member of the section Rabdolia, as is its closest relative, L. glabra Hbd., var. latisepala Sherff, of east Maui, a var. with the stems glabrous; stipules 1-1.5 mm long; petioles 12-14 mm long; blades 5-7 X 2-2.4 cm, narrowly fusiform in outline; pedicel 3 mm long, glabrous; calyx 8 mm long, the tube 1.5 mm long, the lobes 6-7 mm long, glabrous, only the midrib evident; and the corolla 14-15 mm long, the tube 8 mm long, sparsely hirsute. L. nervosa has the branchlets at first hirsute, then glabrate; stipules 3-4 mm long; petioles 4-8 mm long; blades 4.3-8 X 1.4-3.3 cm, fusiform in outline; pedicel 4-5 mm long, hispid on the apical half; calyx 15-17 mm long, the tube 3 mm long, the lobes 12-14 mm long, the midrib and 6 lateral veins conspicuous; and the corolla 27 mm long, the tube 17 mm long, glabrous

The epithet nervosa refers to the nerved calyx lobes.



LEGEND

Fig. 1. Labordia nervosa St. John, from holotype.

a, habit, X 1; b, flower, X 3; c, ovary, X 10.